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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/967,146	09/27/2001	Timothy Kindberg	HP-10007003	4971

7590   07/13/2005

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EXAMINER
GURSHMAN, GRIGORY

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2132	

DATE MAILED: 07/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>27 September 2001</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-31* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-31* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>27 September 2001</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 1-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Jungck (U.S. Patent No. 6.728.785 B1) in view of Schwartz (US Patent No 6.473.758

B1).

3.   Referring to the instant claims, Jungck discloses a method for dynamic

compression of data (see abstract). Jungck teaches that a reverse proxy server is a

server that is located between a client application, such as a web browser, and a real

server at the server's side of the network (see column 2, lines 23-26). A forward proxy

server sits between a workstation and the Internet to ensure security, administrative

control and optionally provide caching services. A forward proxy server can be

associated with a gateway server, which separates the workstation's local network from

the Internet or other network. The forward proxy server can also be associated with a

firewall server which protects the local network from outside intrusion. The forward

proxy server receives content requests from workstation's requesting web pages and

web page content from the web server. The forward proxy server then transmits a

request for the web page or content to the web server on the behalf of the workstation.

The forward proxy server modifies the identity of the requestor to be that of the forward

proxy server (see column 2, lines 27-39).

4.   Referring to the independent claim 1, the limitation "an intranet having a firewall

and a web enabled resource" is met by Fig. 1, wherein according to Jungck the network

104 is an intranet, unit 102 is a web enabled resource. Jungck teaches that proxy server

can be associated with a firewall server. The limitation "a reverse proxy server for

controlling access to the intranet coupled to the intranet and coupled to the web browser

enabled client" is met by the proxy server 106 coupled to the intranet 104 and to the

client 102 (see Fig. 1).   According to Jungck, the proxy server transmits a request for

the web page or content to the web server on the behalf of the workstation. The proxy

server modifies the identity of the requestor to be that of the proxy server (see column

2, lines 27-39). Jungck, however, does not teach using the uniform resource identifier

(URI) for allowing a web enabled client access to the web resources. Jungck also does

not teach URI containing the character string produces by encoding the identification

number and the random number.

5.   Referring to the instant claims, Schwartz discloses a method for private and

restricted-use electronic addresses (see abstract and Fig. 1). Schwartz teaches that

address ID generator generates a relatively large random number for each potential

sender or transaction. Schwartz also teaches that the address ID may be formatted by

combining the generated address ID with the base address for the destination 12. In a

URI, the formatted address has the format "www.user.location.org/x/addressID", where

"/x/" represents intermediary directories in the hierarchy of the address (see column 2, lines 65-68 through column 3 lines 1-5).

6.   Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the reverse proxy server system of Jungck by allowing access to a resource using the URI containing a characters string produced by encoding of the ID and the random number as taught in Schwartz. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the reverse proxy server system of Jungck by allowing access to a resource using the URI containing a characters string produced by encoding of the ID and the random number as taught in Schwartz for restricting access to user's destination to authorized senders (see Schwartz, abstract). The limitation "a database with a record associated with a web enabled resource" is met by a server 16 coupled to an ID database of a filter 20 (in Fig. 1 of Schwartz).

7.   Referring to the independent claims 14 and 22, the limitation "a database record associating an identification number, a random number ... with the resource " is met by a server 16 coupled to an ID database of a filter 20 (in Fig. 1 of Schwartz). The limitation "URI having a scheme dependent part" is met by user location (see column 2, lines 65-68 through column 3 lines 1-5). Schwartz teaches comparing the strings in order to grant access to the resource (see Fig. 3A, block 206).

8.   Referring to claims 3, 6, 16, 24, Jungck teaches the use of HTML documents and

HTTP protocol (see column 1, lines 10-15).

9.   Referring to claim 7, 17, 25 it is well known in the art to use http protocol with

secure socket layer. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use

http with SSL protocol for security of the information being transferred.

9.   Referring to claims 8 and 9, Jungck teaches the use of Huffman encoding (see

column 2, lines 53-60), which uses six bit per character encoding as well as base 64

encoding.

10.   Referring to claims 4 and 5, it is well known in the art to use wireless

communication links for connecting a client to a server. For example laptop computers

use the wireless cards for connection to the web resources. One of ordinary skill in the

art would have been motivated to use wireless communication links for increasing the

mobility of client-server equipment.

11.   Referring to claim 12, 30, Jungck states that SGI programs (i.e. scripts) can be

run using a request (see column 3, lines 55-59).

12.   Referring to claim 13, 31 Jungck teaches that web enabled resource can be

positioned behind the firewall which meets the limitation "secure container".

13.   Referring to claims 15, 23, Schwartz teaches that server 16 sends the URI

request in a form database query (see Fig. 1).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure:

US 2002/009997 A1 to Kramer et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Grigory Gurshman whose telephone number is

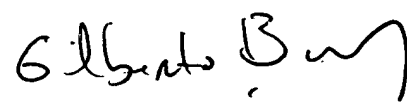(571)272-3803. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on (571)272-3799. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Grigory Gurshman
Examiner
Art Unit 2132

GG

GILBERTO BARRON JR.
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100